McGILL DAILY

VOL. 64 NO. 69 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1975 3 CENTS

Pollution strangles Montreal

by Randy Maxwell

You can't get away from air pollution. It hovers in a foul cloud over Montreal, seeping into your system, poisoning you all the way down the road to the very end of your life.

High above the city, on a clear winter's morning the dimensions of the problem extend around you in all directions, disheartening in their ugliness and urgency.

The bright sun filters through the greenish pall hanging over the island. In the east, a row of flaming refinery stacks flickers through the haze.

Smoke belches out of chimneys as far as the eye can see, swirling around stacks and highrises like deadly halos, before being whipped to pieces by gusts of wind, or settling heavily to the ground.

Dust and steam billows up from construction sites everywhere, and everywhere there are cars...

Streaming into the metropolis from all directions like columns of ants into a dead animal. Battling their way into the clogged arteries of the city's heart, slipping and sliding in black snow, leaving a deadly trail of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and vaporized lead in their wake.

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce warned several months ago that unless the city took drastic steps to reduce the number of cars in the downtown area, "by the year 1980, Montreal will be choking in its own fumes."

The warning may have come too late...

According to a report published recently by the Economic Council of Canada, Montreal is well on its way to fulfilling the Chamber's grim prophecy.

The report showed that of 11 major urban centres surveyed across Canada, Montreal's air was the most polluted and most potentially hazardous to the health of its residents.

Worse than Windsor, smothered in the foul breath of neighbouring Detroit. Twice as bad as the scorched wastelands of Sudbury., Far worse than booming downtown Toronto.

City officials were caught off guard by the report. For years they have been issuing a stream of press releases claiming, despite the evidence staring them in the face, that the air pollution picture in Montreal was getting brighter all the time.

High above the city on a crisp winter's morning, only the opposite conclusion can be drawn.

At a time when medical researchers everywhere are placing more and more emphasis on the carcinogenic properties of the polluted air we breathe, and its hazardous effects on those suffering from heart and respiratory ailments, the MUC's 1974 budget allocated only $645,000 to its air sanitation program—compared with over $100 million for police costs and security.

But anything is better than nothing and Jean Marier, director of the MUC's air

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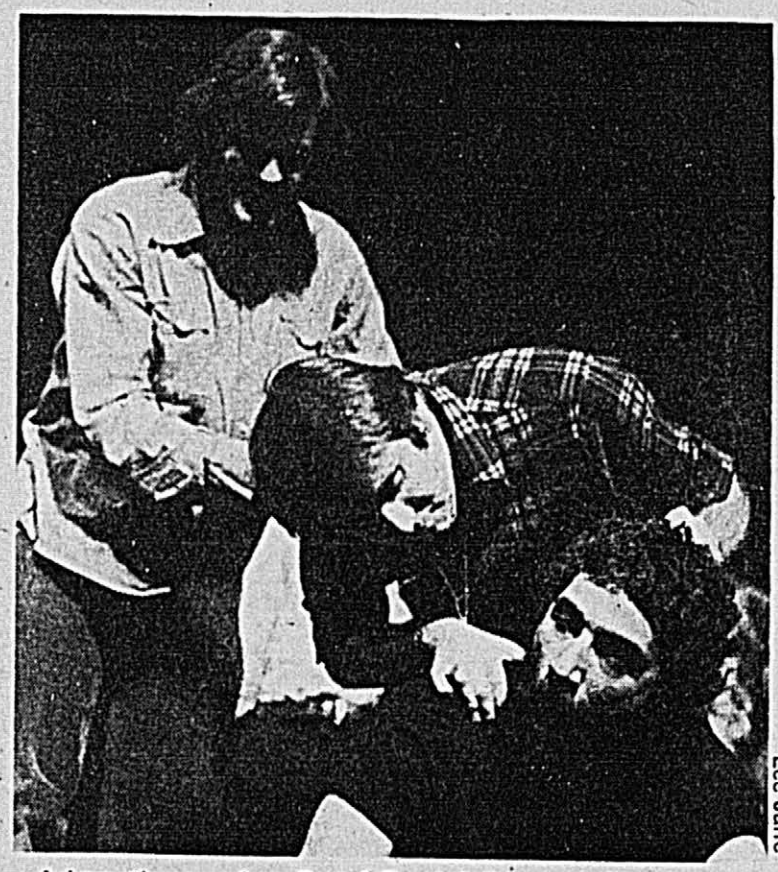

Lee Jaffe

A dramatic scene from Bertolt Brecht's Edward II. The play can be seen this week from Wednesday until Saturday at Moyse Hall. Tickets are a dollar.

They want yours

by Sasha Cunningham

"A pint for a pint," what could be more irresistable? The trade is blood for beer.

With many Drips and Droplettes, the Engineering Undergraduates' Society will hold its annual Blood Drive next Tuesday and Wednesday. In two days they hope to reach their goal of 900 pints if not more.

The blood will go to the Red Cross—not to sit in their blood banks, but to be used by Canadians who need it. And the need is always there.

Soly Haboucha co-chairman of the blood drive said, "There is no reason not to give. The entire process takes only thirty minutes and is definitely nothing to be afraid of."

The Blood drive is open to everyone—everyone who is healthy and over a hundred pounds. It is not just for engineering students. So come to the McConnell Engineering Building on Tuesday from 10 am to 6 pm or on Wednesday from 9 am to 9 pm. It promises to be an edifying enriching, but draining experience.

This week: science and society

Darwin's back again

by Sara Williams

The Second Annual Charles Darwin Festival, sponsored by the McGill Biology Union, starts today, giving the Science students a good excuse to throw their lab coats to the wind and enjoy the various events planned for the next three days.

Robert Gurman said that he and the two other organizers of the festival, Mark Gans and Steve Silver, "have put a lot of time and effort into planning the events so we hope everyone will come out and enjoy themselves. We have prizes for just about everything."

For starters, make your way to the lower campus at 11:45 am today to find out what the Biology students have conjured up for their surprise opening. Then you can stimulate your taste buds by entering the Algae Eating Contest at noon in the Students' Union. The algae will be cooked and plenty of salt, butter, and vinegar will be available. The more adept you are with your hands the better because only chopsticks are allowed. The winners will be rewarded with new lab coats.

The E. Coli Marathon gets underway at 1 pm in the Stewart Biology Building. Teams of four will be involved in staining the E. Coli, testing it, identifying plants, and boiling them down to green soup. Each member on the winning team will receive a transistor radio. Non-science students need not stay away since directions describing the process of staining will be issued before the marathon commences.

At 8 pm you can watch "Reefer Madness" in the Stewart Building for 25 cents. Made in the 1930's, this is a propaganda film condemning the use of marijuana.

Scheduled for Thursday is a Pipetting Contest where the contestant must pipette enough concentrated sucrose sollution to fill a bottle, and a Biology Spread which involves streaking agar in a petri dish.

Having survived this far, you may attend the lecture given by Doctor Phil Gold on Friday. Doctor Gold will show slides and speak on cancer research. Last but not least, try a snowplowing expedition to Mt. Bromont.

Paul Miller

See what they saw at the Woodsman's Contest last weekend at Macdonald College.

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3550 Cote des Neiges (Seaforth Medical Bldg.)	932-6806
5016 Sherbrooke W. (near Claremont)	487-5131
St. Martin Shopping Centre, Chomedey, Que.	688-8864
Cavendish Mall, Cote St. Luc	482-8290

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ODYSSEY TRAVEL CLUB

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*VERBIER	March 7 - March 21 MAP $669.00
LAAX-FLIMS	March 14 - March 28 CP $649.00

*ALL INCLUSIVE

FOR MORE EXCITING INFORMATION CALL:
481-5777

Canadian Film Premiere of-

"Zalmen or the Madness of God",

by Elie Wiesel
A mystical drama of rebellion against religious oppression set in post-Stalin Russia.

Time: Thursday, February 6th at 8 P.M.
Place: McGill University, Leacock Room 219
Admission: 99 cents.

Hillel Student Society

Weston Pool

Recreational Swimming Schedule

Mon.	11:30 am-3*; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Tues.	11:30 am-2*; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Wed.	11:30 am-3 ; 5-6; 7:30-9:30 pm
Thurs.	11:30 am-12:30; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Fri.	11:30 am-3*; 5-9:30 pm

*classes also from 12:30-1:30
Schedule in effect until March 19, 1975.

Send a different VALENTINE this year!

Place your **cupid** classified ad in the McGill Daily!
Special rates apply for this occasion only:
$1.00 for 10 words or less; 15c each additional word.

classifieds

HOUSING

Fifth person wanted to share large house near Atwater metro. $95 per month (or $75 in basement), utilities included. Phone 935-4162.

To sublet: One room in male residence section of downtown YMCA. Lease runs until May 1. Call 849-5331 ext. 422.

WANTED

TUTOR — experienced and qualified in teaching PHYSICS 102 and CALCULUS 121, by the hour, phone 849-0211 between 7 and 9

Used, good hockey equipment, speakers, tuner. FOR SALE: complete X-country equipment. Phone Mark at 631-9943 thurs. 1-5 p.m., Fri. 4:30-6 p.m.

Double French horn. Excellent condition. Call Tilda 697-5519 after 4:30 p.m.

LOST

Jan. 31, 75 — Women's Seiko dated watch, black suede band, blue face. Little monetary value, great sentimental value. Reward offered. Contact Susan K. 721-3235.

FOR SALE

TRAIL WISE BACKPACK: Excellent condition — fully waterproof undivided bag — for serious hikers—paid $75 now $45. Call 843-8047.

ENTERTAINMENT

See BABES ON BROADWAY and you'll never be the same. Wed., Feb. 5. FDAA 8:00 p.m. 50 cents. Info 392-8934.

DODESKADEN Fri. Feb. 7 in FDAA, DAY OF THE JACKAL (needs no introduction) in L132, Sat., Feb. 8. Both at 7 & 9:30 p.m. 75 cents. MFS Info 392-8934.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

JOBS:

Baby girl needs sitter. Near campus. Monday and/or Wednesday. 9:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m. Call 282-1485.

MISCELLANEOUS

Auto Mechanics - End senseless labor charges, do your own repairs, learn how in M.S.E.A.'s Auto Mechanics Course.
Registration: Wed., Tues. & Thurs. 11-1 Union Lobby or phone 392-3094.
Photography - learn to take beautiful, descriptive, imaginative photographs in M.S.E.A.'s photography course.
Registration: Wed. Thurs. 11-1 Union Lobby.

MOVING? Graduate student-trucks available, efficiency and reliability absolutely guaranteed, book now for April, move anything-low rates, Tim 481-6385.

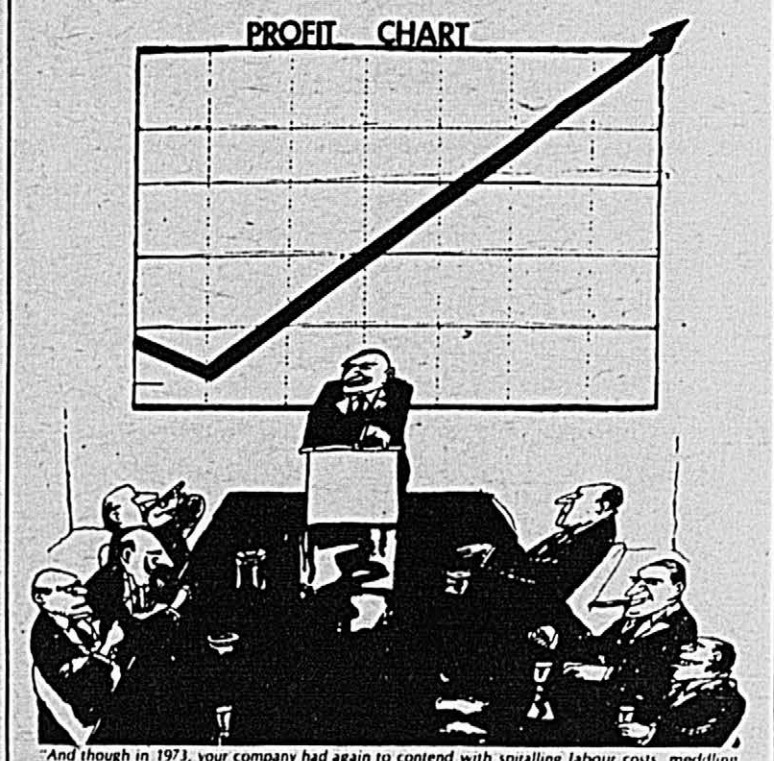
Join us for a weekly celebration of the Eucharist. Simple, contemporary Anglican Liturgy. Every Fri. 1:00 Yellow Door Coffee House, second floor. Info:392-4947.

At the buying club we get it for you wholesale - 3587 University, corner of Prince Arthur. 392-3094 for information.

Don't miss the Charles Darwin Ski Expedition to Mt. Bromont leaving 6:30 p.m. Feb. 7th. $6.00 gets you transportation, 1 ski ticket, entertainment with 2 live bands and 1 free beer. Without ski ticket $4.00. Drive or walk and save. $2.50 for ticket and beer only. Tickets on sale in Stewart Bldg. room N2/8.

Astrology - Study the techniques of predicting the future scientifically through the use of Astrology & Tarot. Register in Union Lobby 11 1 pm Tues. to Thurs. or phone 392-3094.
Hypnotism -Self relaxation, study habits can be improved through Hypnotism. Sign up in Union Lobby 11-1 Tues. & Thurs. & Wed.

"El Cheapo" lunches, Mon. — Fri. 12-2, Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer. 392-4947.



"And though in 1973, your company had again to contend with spiralling labour costs, meddling government regulations, and ecological do-gooders, management was able once more, through a combination of deceptive billing and false advertising, and the proper use of plant shut-downs, to show a profit which in all modesty can only be called excessive."

Babes on Broadway

Wed., Feb. 5
FDAA
50 cents
8:00 p.m.
INFO 392-8934

Campus Legal Aid

Free, Comprehensive,
5 days weekly 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Union Bldg., 4th fl.
Phone: 392-8918
Room 414

Have a query?
Are you weary?
Red tape got you down?
Don't frown!

We've got the answers
and a free phone, too,
So why not come down,
We can help you!

Student Information Centre

Monday - Friday, 10 - 4 p.m.
Union Building, 1st floor
392-8996

Warning: hold your breath!

continued from page 1

sanitation centre, knows it better than anyone.

Despite a critical lack of funds, staff and legislative clout, Marier and his staff of 40 have achieved some worthwhile results since the MUC approved a by-law in 1970 setting up an air sanitation department, and specifying a series of regulations designed to control pollution.

Most significant among these was a three-year program designed to reduce the amount of sulphur in heating oil, and cut down on emissions of caustic sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid.

Between 1970 and 1973 sulphur dioxide levels declined 40 per cent, and sulphuric acid all but vanished.

Sulphur dioxide levels remain high, however. During the first onslaught of cold weather this winter, they rose to almost twice the permissible level.

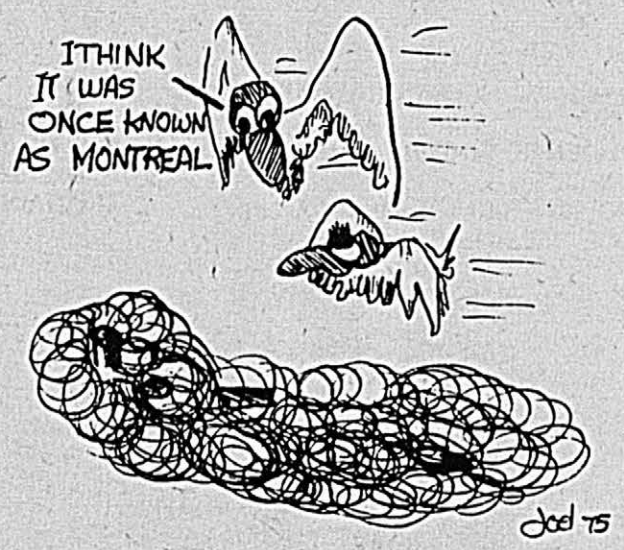
The air sanitation department has continually urged citizens to convert to natural gas or electricity where possible, but the situation is unlikely to change.

The geographical situation of the city and the weather are complicating factors.

The city is prone to temperature inversions which trap pollutants and smother the city in a blanket of smog.

In addition, the extremely cold weather demands huge amounts of heating fuel, and winter driving takes its toll in extra gas consumption.

The air sanitation department's main obstacle, however,



is the lack of resources and legislative power to track down, prosecute and punish violators.

In 1972 the department issued notices to 1,199 violators of the MUC's pollution by-law as well as inspecting 17,996 vehicles, combustion devices and domestic incinerators.

Legal action was launched in only 26 cases and the fines were little more than nominal. In 1973 fines averaged about $60 each.

With fines like that it pays to pollute.

In Toronto, where stiff enforcements of anti-pollution measures is the order of the day, and the city engineers counsel industry on how to correct its situation, air pollution has been drastically reduced.

The problem however, extends far beyond mere fines, enoompassing the economic structures of our capitalist society.

The question of whether automobiles should be allowed into the cities is a good example of the priorities of this society.

Almost everybody agrees that cars will eventually have to be barred from the downtown area. Even Jean Marier knows that.

"It's coming, no doubt about that," Marier says. "It's only a matter of time. It has to be."

About a million cars crowd into the downtown area every day, spewing out tons of pollutants.

Street tests conducted by the Montreal health department in 1969 showed levels of carbon monoxide reached dangerous levels in persons exposed to downtown conditions for hours at a time.

The colourless odourless gas destroys the blood's ability to carry vital oxygen to body tissues and the brain.

On days when driving conditions are difficult, and particularly on the canyon-like autoroutes which trap the gas, levels often exceed the permissible limit several times over.

An eight hour exposure to 30 parts per million of carbon monoxide or a one hour exposure to 120 ppm is equivalent to losing half a pint of blood.

Exposure to such levels can prove fatal for persons suffering from cardiac or respiratory ailments.

Other compounds emitted by car exhausts are aromatic hydrocarbons, containing various carcinogenic minerals, nitrogen oxides which react with sunlight to form photochemical smog, and lead.

About five tons of toxic vaporized lead are discharged into the city air every day by motor vehicles. Between 1968 and 1971 the concentration of lead in the air rose 50 per cent.

With the introduction of new cars using non-leaded gasoline, the concentration is expected to decrease over the next few years, but not by much.

Lead accumulates in body tissues, and very small amounts can cause brain damage and other defects in children and adults.

To make things even worse, despite the introduction of the metro, more people than ever before are using their cars to commute to work in the city.

A recommendation by the air sanitation department several years ago, that downtown traffic be curtailed, was ignored by the MUC on the grounds that it had no jurisdiction over motor vehicles...

Improved public transportation could help the situation, but only a radical overhaul of our priorities can really change it, and this radical overhaul is not possible within the bounds of the present economic system.

It's pretty useless to argue that cars pollute, maim, kill, and contribute to the ruin of our environment when the automobile industry employs more than one quarter of North America's manpower and energy resources, and is geared to mindless growth and ever higher profits.

You don't stand a chance.

Even the U.S. Office of Science and Technology will tell you that much.

In a recent report, the office said air pollution "can only be controlled by drastic changes in the national patterns of our private, commercial and industrial activity."

A spokesman for Imperial Oil, which operates a giant refinery in Montreal East, says it all.

"Of course, if we closed down tomorrow there would be less pollution," he says. "But there would also be less jobs, and we're talking about thousands of some of the best paying jobs in Canada."

As far as Montreal is concerned then, there can be little hope for the immediate future in the battle against air pollution.

Even if the Montreal Citizens' Movement manages to force stricter enforcement of anti-pollution regulations, the resistance of industry and the apathy of the populace towards a new lifestyle demanded by the circumstances makes it almost certain Montreal will continue to wallow in its own poisonous fumes for years to come.

Genetics: tomorrow's black plague?

by Gail Mitchell of CUP

For the first time in the history of modern science, research workers concerned with molecular biology have called a halt to their studies for fear of the consequences.

And for the first time at least a few scientists are questioning their common, and generally unspoken assumption, that the acquisition of knowledge is always an absolute good, requiring no justification or ethical sanction.

More than 200 eminent scientists recently concluded an urgent conference in Davos, Switzerland, on the immediate dangers and projected future benefits of genetic engineering.

Researchers have realized that their latest achievement—the cracking of genetic codes, has opened the way to the designing of new bacteria which are potentially more dangerous to mankind than the atomic bomb.

Scientists have found ways of cutting the long molecules of DNA into shorter pieces and recombining them. These splicings are then incorporated into bacteria to create new micro-organisms whose potential for causing disease in plants, animals and man is yet unknown.

In 1969, when three biologists at Harvard Medical School announced to the world that they had succeeded in isolating a pure gene from a bacterium, it was not without some misgivings. Although they felt their discovery could be used to cure such hereditary diseases as hemophilia, they warned of the dangers of government misuse of the technique. They feared they were unleashing on the world the same kind of mixed blessing as nuclear power.

They were not alone in their fears. Soon after the announcement, Maurice Wilkins, 1963 winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine, warned that the isolation of the gene could lead to the development of a major germ weapon. "It is the kind of thing you cannot trust society with," he said.

Again in 1972, Australian microbiologist, and Nobel laureate Sir MacFarlane Burnet said he would, if he could, stop all experimental efforts to manipulate the genes of viruses that inflict grave illness or death in people. The danger, he said, was the inadvertent creation in the laboratory of sub-species of a devastating virus against which humans would have no immunological defences.

In July 1974, 11 American researchers, including Watson, declared they were halting certain experiments in genetic manipulation of bacteria. Their reason: if they do not stop they may accidently loose upon the world new forms of life—semi-synthetic organisms that could cause epidemics, resist control by antibiotics and perhaps increase the incidence of cancer.

The group, chaired by Paul Berg, chairman of the Stanford University department of biochemistry, is buying time to consider hazards before rapidly developing research grows too large to be controlled.

According to Berg, the embargo is "the first I know of in our field. It is also the first time I know of that anyone has had to stop and think about an experiment in terms of its social impact and potential hazard."

Some scientists are uncertain whether the ban will be observed by countries interested in the new technique's considerable potential in biological warfare. For example, many millions of dollars were invested at the U.S. Army's biological laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland in trying to improve on the lethality of viruses and bacteria harmful to man.

Industry is attracted by the prospects of new processes for the synthetic production of drugs, such as insulin.

Yet if some of the fast-producing deadly organisms were to escape from the laboratory in the course of experiments they could produce plagues that would make the Black Death of Medieval Europe look trite, for there would be little hope for control.

Dangerous materials have been known to escape from laboratories. Only recently, smallpox escaped from Porton Down, Britain's top security laboratory concerned with micro-biological research.

Some scientists would like to see the establishment, through the forthcoming world conference on genetic engineering, of an authoritative international body to advise specialists on aspects of research in fields that should be avoided.

However, it is unrealistic to suppose that the scientific community will police itself with regard to potentially dangerous research. As long as groups such as the U.S. military aren't avoiding research with harmful consequences, but actually seeking out destructive viruses, the voluntary abstention of the rest of the scientific community means little.

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PROFESSOR ISTVAN DEAK

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Wednesday, February 5, 1975 at 3:30 pm
Arts Council Room

Assistant Directors Residence Fellows

The Co-Ed Residences are seeking interesting graduate students, post-docs, junior faculty for staff positions. Applicants must be single. Enquiries may be addressed to the Residence Secretary, B.M.H., who will also be happy to forward application forms. Phone 392-4265.

Deadline 15 February.

MSEA Interest Courses

Astrology
This course will cover all aspects of Astrology in relation to TAROT. We will delve into the scientific facts behind each and experience the techniques employed in predicting the future and many others.

Para Psychology
This course will involve the student in much new research and techniques in such areas as clairvoyance, acupuncture and biofeedback.

Auto Mechanics
This course demonstrates the ease of doing your own repairs and maintenance. The labor charges you save will pay for the course within the year.

Photography
This course will teach the student how to "think-out" and previsualize photographs as well as many techniques useful in acquiring "professional" looking photographs.

French
This course will teach the student a working knowledge of French. Maximum enrollment is 15 persons. Some grammar should be known.

Yoga
For the beginner as well as the advanced: this course will center not only on the physical aspect of Yoga but also enter into awakening the normally inaccessible regions of the mind.

Hypnotism
The power of hypnotism is now being used to control pain, tension and habit in many areas such as Dentistry and education. This course introduces the student to the techniques and philosophies.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & REGISTRATION:
Phone 392-3094 or 392-5213 or come to see us at 3587 UNIVERSITY ST. 3rd. FLOOR.

Students' Society elections

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1975

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE
*PRESIDENT
*VICE-PRESIDENT, Internal Affairs
*VICE-PRESIDENT, External Affairs

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
*ONE **UNDERGRADUATE** REPRESENTATIVE
*ONE **GRADUATE** REPRESENTATIVE

SENATE

ARTS	1 REPRESENTATIVE
SCIENCE	1 REPRESENTATIVE
EDUCATION	1 REPRESENTATIVE
ENGINEERING	1 REPRESENTATIVE
LAW	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MANAGEMENT	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MEDICINE	1 REPRESENTATIVE
GRADUATE STUDIES (professional)	1 REPRESENTATIVE
GRADUATE STUDIES (Academic)	1 REPRESENTATIVE
DENTISTRY	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MUSIC	1 REPRESENTATIVE
RELIGIOUS STUDIES	1 REPRESENTATIVE

STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

GRADUATE STUDIES	2 REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION	1 REPRESENTATIVE
ENGINEERING	2 REPRESENTATIVES
PHYSICAL & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	1 REPRESENTATIVE

STUDENTS' COUNCIL BY-ELECTION
(Representative from Now until June 30th)

GRADUATE STUDIES	1 REPRESENTATIVE
RELIGIOUS STUDIES	1 REPRESENTATIVE

CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES

EXECUTIVE

President—may be any member of the McGill Students' Society in good standing with the University, except:
i) partial students taking less than three courses
ii) students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.
Nominations must be signed by at least **100** members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

Vice-Presidents, Int. & Ext.—same qualifications as for President.
Nominations must be signed by at least **50** members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and must be registered at McGill University as full time students in good standing following the normal load of courses per year. Nominations must be signed by at least **50** members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

SENATE

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and **1.** be students in good standing, who are registered full-time for a degree or diploma and have satisfied conditions for promotion in their previous year of studies

OR

2. be students in good standing, who have satisfied conditions for promotion in the previous year of studies and who are registered in a degree or diploma program, but who are permitted by Faculty to undertake a limited program,

OR

3. be students in good standing, who are registered full-time or in a limited program for a degree or diploma, and who are repeating a year for reasons other than academic failure.

Nominations must be signed by at least **50** members of the McGill Students' Society who are in the **same** Faculty as the prospective candidate together with their year and faculty, or by 25% of the student enrolment in the faculty together with their year and faculty, whichever is the lesser of the two.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Education, Engineering, Physical & Occupational Therapy.- must be a student in his/her penultimate year and in good standing with the University. Nominations must be signed by at least 25 student members of the Faculty.
Grad. Rep.-may be any graduate student in good standing with the University.
Nominations must be signed by at least 25 student members of the Faculty.
ALL NOMINATION PAPERS MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING WORDS
"We, the undersigned students, nominate.....
for the position of.....".
ALL NOMINATION PAPERS MUST HAVE THE CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE TOGETHER WITH HIS YEAR AND FACULTY, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
CANDIDATES MAY RUN FOR MORE THAN ONE POSITION (e.g. EXECUTIVE AND SENATE) PROVIDED SEPARATE NOMINATION PAPERS ARE HANDED IN FOR EACH POSITION. But candidates may not run concurrently for the executive and for faculty rep. on students' COUNCIL.
ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO MR. CROSS AT THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OFFICE IN THE STUDENTS' UNION BY NO LATER THAN
4:30 P.M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1975

FRANKLYN HARRACKSINGH C.R.O.

Reviews

They called it a "red plot"

by Jon Ziv

Salt of the Earth will be shown Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Union, room B 26-27.

The film, the story of striking mineworkers from New Mexico and the support given by their wives, is a classic example of workers' solidarity from its conception to its conclusion. As Paul Jarrico, producer, and Herbert Biberman, director, said at the time (1951), "A true account of the miners of the Southwest and their families, predominantly Mexican-American, begged to be told."

To tell that story proved to be no easy thing. The Cold War and the McCarthy era were in full swing and repression was as present in the film industry as anywhere else. To assemble a camera crew, the film makers looked for union members, kicked out of the sell-out filmworkers union for being activists, black or both, as regular members were not permitted to join the crew.

The lead actress, Rosaura Revueltas, a Mexican citizen, was arrested and detained for 10 days in the middle of production on a trumped up passport charge. As she said during her hearing, "I can only conclude that I was 'dangerous' because I had been playing a role that gave stature and dignity to the character of a Mexican-American woman."

Even a Congressman, Donald Jackson, from California got into the act. "...Mr. Speaker, I have received reports of the sequences filmed to date... This picture is deliberately designed to inflame racial hatreds... (It) is a new weapon for Russia. For instance, in one sequence, two deputy sherriffs arrest a meek American miner of Mexican descent and proceed to pistol whip the miner's very young son. (They) also imported two carloads of colored people for the purpose of shooting a scene depicting mob violence." In typical McCarthyite style, Jackson hadn't even bothered to see the scenes depicted.

But harassment, threats and arrests couldn't stop the production of Salt of the Earth. The research and story line of the film was developed by the production team in close cooperation with the mine workers and their families, including mass discussion sessions involving hundreds of people. The artistic philosophy of the film as expressed by Jarrico and Biberman was, "We dug into material dealing with minority peoples, because we believed that where greater struggle is necessary, greater genius is developed."

The strikers and their families were able to create an unrivaled sense of realism both because of their part in writing the story and because they made up the film's cast. The President of the Union local, Juan Chacon, plays the lead male role.

This combination of community involvement plus the political commitment to social change of the film makers led to "the first feature film ever made in this country which is of labor, by labour and for labour; ... a film that does not tolerate minorities but celebrates their greatness."

Salt of the Earth is the first event in the Workers' Support Committee's Spring educational series.

Action must be seen

"Action," shown by the McGill Film Society last Saturday, can be seen at various churches, universities, and theatres in Montreal.

by Peter Jones

CBC was not interested in **Action: the October Crisis.** And the distribution of this National Film Board documentary was suppressed until recently.

Action shows the rise of Quebec nationalism. The McGill-Francais and the Bill 63 demonstrations protest the Anglicization of Quebec. The taxi drivers, the police and the postal workers strike for English Canadian wages. The FLQ and the Parti Quebecois demand a 'Quebec Libre.'

The Parti Quebecois wins 24 per cent of the popular vote but only 6 per cent of the seats. Disillusioned with the electoral process two separate cells of the FLQ kidnap James Cross and then Pierre Laporte.

In response Trudeau uses the War Measures Act to call in troops and suspend civil liberties. Laporte is found dead in the trunk of a car. The first FLQ cell releases Cross in exchange for a flight to Cuba. The second cell is arrested in a tunnel under a farmhouse.

Action has its faults. It concentrates on political leaders without analyzing the economic and social forces

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English Department presents
BARRY BOYS
renowned Shakespearian Actor and Director in
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Hebrew University School of Social Work.
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From our readers

Greed, not technology

David H. Levy, in his review of the film "2001: A Space Odyssey," asks, with a longing heavenward gaze: "If the monolith is planted to teach, why should its first "lesson" be in the use of war?" A remote civilization dedicated to friendship is unlikely to teach a less advanced society to kill itself off."

Shucks, Dave—you simply missed the point outlining Kubrick's use of the monolith in the film. Now don't start thinking for a minute that you're not perceptive! It's only that well, you know, it's hard to think about millions of starving humans all over the world when you're sitting comfortably in a warm armchair, Fritos and beer at armlength, and CSN & Y on the platter, writing a nice film review for the nice McGill Daily. Now, you might say, "B...B-But what does that have to do with the film?!"

If you can remember, the film opens with long shots of barren wind-swept deserts, finally arriving at the scene involving the Australopithecines busily digging up the roots of the few remaining shrubs they have to share with the complacent tapirs ruminating about.

This, coupled with the scene in which one of the man-apes is killed by a leopard, and the other in which a band of man-apes is chased from the waterhole by another group, I believe, would be enough material for a lobotomized tree shrew to arrive at the conclusion that: "Things are tough all over in 4,000,000 BC Ethiopia."

The problem here, Dave, is basic species survival, something humans haven't had to worry about much lately. The man-apes were near extinction, since they were not biologically specialized hunters, such as the leopard. The only thing they had going for them was the rudiments of intelligence, and what Kubrick points out is that they needed a nudge from the monolith to realize that club + tapir + bonk on the head = food.

The monolith is no extraterrestial Hitler—it is like the universe itself: passive and morally neutral—it served only as an automatic teacher in methods of survival. The fact that the apes later used the bone as a weapon in getting back the waterhole is only a reminder that war is a struggle to have access to resources necessary for survival.

No war was ever fought on purely ideological grounds alone, Dave—you can bet that a war would sooner start over Arab oil than over differences between Chinese and Soviet Communism. War is unnecessary when all people have the same standard of living, and only when we will have reached that point will war become of interest solely to historians. Don't worry, though, that won't happen for at least another 200 years, the time necessary for human population to level off and start on the curve downward, and so many political and resource distribution complications arise, that I doubt if we'll make it through intact.

But, please, Dave, don't go blaming it all on technology; just as a sculptor's knife, it is a tool, and only becomes a weapon through man's wicked imagination, when he is prodded by greed and the will to survive. Even if total world de-militarization were an accomplished fact, you can be sure that violence would still exist. And it is sure that if next time famine comes around to your area, you'll head out for that secret food-stash of yours with a letter opener tightly held in your fist 'just in case.'

Allan Sanchez
Civil Eng. U1

Stress: enemy #1

What makes a medical student commit suicide at the age of 23? What is the cause of a 48 year old businessman's heart attack? Why does a 40 year old man have to coat his stomach with Maalox to pacify his ulcers before he can eat? The answer to these questions is stress.

In one year Canadians smoked 60 billion cigarettes, took 394 million tranquilizers and 470 million doses of sedatives. We drank 30 million gallons of pure alcohol. This is how Canadians cope with stress. It doesn't work. We become addicted to tobacco, drugs and alcohol. It doesn't stop our stress, it just hides it for a while. What we do get though, is cancer of the lips and lungs and cirrhosis of the liver.

More than half the illness in Canada is psychological in origin. Three Canadians in every 1,000 are confined in psychiatric institutions. Failure to cope with stress may cause heart attacks, hypertension, angina and arrhythmias, migraine, peptic ulcer, colitis, diabetes, and diarrhoea. Stress lowers our resistance to all kinds of infectious diseases and slows down our recovery. Once we stop coping with stress its effects multiply. The pressure of stress can destroy families, break up marriages, and lead to impotence.

Much research is being done to cure the diseases listed. Biologists have developed many new methods to treat illnesses which were once major killers on this planet. Our public hygiene facilities services are unrivalled in history. But still our hospitals are full. We have to learn how to cope with stress. Primitive man faced simple basic stresses, like combat. But as our lives have become more complex so have our stresses, and it becomes that much harder for us to cope with them.

Much work needs to be done on stress, but there are few men who can be called authorities. One of them is a Montrealer, by the name of Dr. Hans Selye. He is perhaps the world's most famous student of stress. He has written 30 books and 600 scientific papers on the subject.

Dr. Selye was born in 1907 in Vienna. At the medical school of the German University of Prague, he first noticed that many illnesses had the same early effects. It was not until he became a research assistant in biochemistry at McGill, at the age of 27, that he actually discovered the stress syndrome. While studying the sex hormones of rats he noticed that their bodies reacted in the same way to any severe strain, whether chemical, physical or mental. From this he developed the General Adaptation Syndrome and general theory of stress. These are its main points:

1) The body uses adaptational energy to restore order and keep the body in balance. These energies are not inexhaustable.

2) The body responds in two ways to stress a) specifically to the type of stress and b) non-specifically for all stresses. These non-specific responses are the same for every kind of stress whether unpleasant or joyful, physical or mental. A poison is not the same as a passionate kiss, yet both are stresses. They have different specific results but their non-specific reaction is identical.

3) The body deals with non-specific stresses by fighting them or adapting them. Many diseases are caused by these stresses.

4) The body doesn't always react correctly to stress and medicines can be used to regulate the body.

5) There are three stages in the reaction to stress a) period of alarm response b) period of adaptation c) the period of exhaustion. By understanding the limits of these stages, many effects of stress can be avoided or minimized.

In an effort to increase the awareness of McGill students to the Stress Syndrome, the Physiology Students' Society has invited Dr. Selye (currently Director of Experimental Medicine at the University of Montreal) to speak on the subject of stress. The lecture will be held on February 18, at 8 pm in Leacock 132. All members of the McGill community are cordially invited to take advantage of this unique opportunity.

Robert Kleiman

Killing r

This story was adapted from the text of a CBC documentary broadcast "A Clear and Present Danger" prepared during the summer of 1974 while the Ojibway Warriors' Society was occupying Anicnawbe Park. It is partly based on unreleased government documents which the CBC obtained.

The town of Minamata, Japan, became world-known by lending its name to one of the worst poisoning disasters in modern history. Hundreds of people suffered and many died from what became known as the Minamata disease: mercury poisoning.

Minamata was the worst industrial accident in history. The company responsible, the Chiso Chemical Company, paid millions of dollars in compensation. But the damage is irreparable. Over 700 patients have been officially designated and more than 2,000 others await verification. They will never recover.

Is a disaster of similar proportions now facing the Ojibway people in Kenora? Could the name of Kenora become as infamous as the name of Minamata? Why has the public been denied information about mercury poisoning in this region? Has adequate testing been done? Who is responsible?

On February 27, 1970, the Ontario Government issued control orders on eleven companies ordering them to stop dumping mercury into waterways. One unnerving discovery was that mercury leaking out of the Dryden Pulp and Paper Mill in Northwestern Ontario was contaminating the English and Wabigon River systems, including Clay Lake, which runs into the Winnipeg River across the Manitoba border, then into Lake Winnipeg.

Mercury levels dangerously high

Mercury levels in fish were dangerously high. On August 13, 1970, George Kerr, Ontario's Minister of the environment, remarked "The readings in Clay Lake were high, about the highest in the province. But this statement that it's higher than the situation in Japan is, of course, a damned lie."

But a report entitled, **The Public Health Significance of Methyl Mercury**, prepared for the Ontario Cabinet, takes another view. "In the Wabigon-English River systems, levels in the fish are amongst the highest recorded in North America and are comparable with those found in Japan." This report was never released to the public.

The Indian people in the area who depend on the fish for food have continued to eat contaminated fish.

The Ontario government informed tourist camps by telephone and telegram that their guests should not consume any of the fish from those waters. The government also posted signs saying "Fish for Fun"—which meant that you could go ahead and catch the toxic fish, but you should throw them back and not eat them.

Tourist camps in the area

natives with mercury

were forced by the lack of guests to close for a while. Native people went on eating the fish, but they were not the only ones who played down the scare. Mrs. Smith, a lodge owner, said, "Kenora people, well, they just felt that if we would say nothing, things would get back to normal again. They all had the impression that if wasn't serious enough to close, since there were no cases of mercury poisoning documented."

Fish-for-Fun signs are no longer obligatory.

The Minister of Natural Resources of the Ontario government then notified every person along the English and Wabigon River systems in the Northwest Ontario region, by letter from the Ministry of Health, as to the dangers of eating the contaminated fish. This type of program was "more effective than the Fish-for-Fun signs."

But unfortunately, the native people in that area are Ojibway and they have no written language.

When mercury poisoning first hit Minamata, nobody knew what it was. The man responsible for diagnosing Minamata disease was Dr. Takiuchi Tadao of Kuomomoto University, a pathologist. By 1968 his group at the university had published 183 papers on the poisoning. But Canadian industry continues to pour mercury into the water.

Mercury poison symptoms

"Would you expect someone who has never seen a case of methyl-mercury poisoning to recognize it?" Dr. Tadao queries. "In very serious types of cases, it is easy to recognize the symptoms. But in the chronic or incomplete type, where small amounts of mercury have accumulated in the brain and nervous tissue, over a period of time, this is indeed difficult to diagnose. In severe cases, there is extensive damage to the nervous system. The patient cannot walk. There is a complete loss of co-ordination, with writhing movements, screaming and so on. But the more difficult cases can be more subtle. There may be a numbness of the limb, or tremor, particularly in the hands. There may be some impairment of the ability to walk, a problem of slurring or inarticulate speech and some impaired vision or hearing."

Asked for his opinion about the data he had been studying on the amounts of mercury in the fish in the Kenora area of Ontario, Dr. Tadao replied, "Yes, I have seen the data there, I find the level of methyl-mercury in the fish in the Kenora area is by and large much greater than the contamination in Minamata."

Dr. G. J. Stops, chief medical consultant to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment says, "There is no obvious

illness in this area that we can in any way attribute to mercury. There are certain things that one finds in the native population that are well known. They do tend to have a lot of ear problems, particularly amongst children. Whether they have more eye problems than the white population is hard to say. Part of this may be that they're not tested as frequently."

In Minamata, it was twelve or thirteen years after the contamination began that symptoms became obvious. In the Dryden area, according to the federal report, industrial mercury contamination probably began about 1960.

Alcoholism-a confusing factor

One particularly confusing problem among native people is alcoholism. Early mercury patients exhibit some symptoms of mental illness. As described in the unpublished federal report, "emotional instability, with fits of anger, depression or rage are common." In Minamata, the possibility exists that it was this which drove many patients to alcohol.

The Kenora people are reputed to have a high incidence of disturbance and violent behaviour which has usually been blamed on misuse of alcohol. There have also been indications of violence on the part of cats who became unco-ordinated in their movements. A lot of this has not been reported by residents because they did not realize it was worth reporting.

In the White Dog and Grassy Narrows communities, the work force numbers about 200. One hundred and forty fishing and guiding jobs have been lost because of mercury.

Marion Lamb, manager of Bald Lake Lodge, where many of the Indian guides worked before it was closed, says, "We operated for 25 years and in all those years never had a case of any kind of violence. Never in 25 years had we any occasion to call the police. Their temperament now, and their whole nature, seems to have changed considerably."

The death rates in these two communities are staggering. From January 1970 to June 1973, according to a study by the Kenora Planning Council, nearly 200 Anishnawbeg in the Kenora area died violently. Most were by accident or suicide and at least half the victims had been drinking.

Alcohol is commonly blamed for a wide range of problems affecting Indian people. But in Kenora, perhaps there may be more to it than drinking. Is it perhaps an epidemic of mercury poisoning in Kenora?

The paper company says fish are safe

T. S. Jones, Vice President of the Reid Paper Company, owners of the Dryden Chemical and Pulp and Paper Companies, says the transfer to non-mercury processing is coming along "very favourably. The changeover will be completed in the fall of 1975."

He says the information he has received from the federal government indicates that the fish in Clay Lake are now safe to eat.

However, the unreleased 1973 federal report on mercury pollution says, "The Wabigon and English River systems on

which the native communties of White Dog and Grassy Narrows are situated became polluted with inorganic mercury from the chlor-alkali plant at the mill in Dryden. From about 1961 to 1970 between ten and twenty pounds of inorganic mercury were dumped daily into the river. As the inorganic mercury became assimilated into the food chain, chemical processes converted it into organic or methyl mercury. Concentrated at each step in the food chain, levels of methyl mercury in fish have been reported at thirty times the safe standard. These levels of mercury in fish pose a threat to the health of fish consumers and are of special concern to the unborn fetus."

1970 was the year of the big mercury scare in the Kenora area, and in Lake St. Clair. But the suddenness of the discovery was odd because some of the industries had been dumping mercury into the waterways for at least a decade.

According to the Ontario government, up until 1973, the Dow Chemical plant in Sarnia was dumping mercury into the St. Clair River which flows into Lake St. Clair, between Lakes Huron and Erie. The Ontario government said that mercury was leaking from Dow as far back as 1949.

Information ban

Anishnawbeg at Grassy Lake and White Dog, commercial non-native fishermen at Lake St. Clair, and experienced journalists in Toronto have something in common—information on the problem is hard to pry loose.

George Kerr, when he was Ontario minister of the environment in 1970, agreed that there is "no reason why these surveys which end up in a report should not be made public. This is the only way to stop any rumours of erroneous statements. This is a regular program of Ontario Water Resources Commission." The catch is the phrase: "Any of these surveys which end up in a report." If the information held by the ministry has not been put into a report, then, they say, it's not for release. Or they don't know where the data is or, it's not finished yet.

But instead of a ban on pollution, or a ban on fishing, there has been a ban on information in Ontario. On October 15, 1974, CBC was told by the ministry of the environment that they cannot give them any mercury information because of the suit the provinces had filed against Dow Chemical several years ago and which it has not pressed forward in court.

On October 17, a different question was asked. Does the ministry of natural resources have information on which waters and fish are safe? They never heard of it. They said, check with the regional offices. When the regional offices of the ministry of natural resources in Kenora was asked by phone, "Which lakes are safe to fish in?" the answer was, "that depends on what you mean by safe."

This article originally appeared in Akwesasne Notes, [early winter, 1974].

Canada's agribusiness

From the Food Paper, produced by the Food Study Group and the Chevron, University of Waterloo.

At the end of January, the federal government announced that the first month of 1974 saw a 1.2% rise in food prices. Canada's economists, having only one month earlier predicted a 10% rise in food costs for 1974, began scrambling to upwardly revise their estimates. Then at the beginning of March, the announcement of a further 2.6% increase in February made newspaper headlines. Once again, our well-paid economists were forced to revise their 1974 predictions.

While it's obvious that we are not benefitting from the high cost of food, farmers, at the other end of the food chain, are not significantly benefitting either. Their share of the food dollar is decreasing and is presently about 36%.

To understand who does benefit from the high cost of food, we have to look at that sector of our economy called "agribusiness" and understand the changes that have been occuring there. While thousands of farmers are being squeezed off their land every year, tremendous profits are being made by those companies involved in the processing, distribution, and sale of food. But first let's look at what is happening to the average Canadian farmer.

Demise of the farm

At one time, a farmer's greatest asset was his labour. By working long hours, he and his family could thereby increase their agricultural production to a point where they could make a living. But farm prices seldom equalled production costs, which consequently forced tens of thousands of farmers out of business. Between 1961 and 1971 for instance, farm production costs rose 40.2%, while farm prices increased only 25.46. As a result, over 150,000 Canadian farmers went bankrupt during the same period.

Those who remained, attempted to expand their operations in order to increase their sales. But this expansion required that they purchase newer and more expensive farm machinery, fertilizers, livestock, feed and fuel. To obtain these things, most farmers needed large loans from various financial institutions. Those who sought expansion to avoid bankrupcy frequently found that their problems were only beginning....

The farm machinery business, for instance, is highly concentrated, with three large firms, John Deere, Massey Ferguson, and International Harvester controlling more than 50% of the Canadian market. This market control enabled them to raise their prices 34% between 1956 and 1968, while automobiles increased only 10% in the same period. Complaints about farm machinery prices by farmer's organizations led to the 1966 Barber Royal Commission on Farm Machinery, which concluded that the actual profits of the big companies were more than double the figures used to justify their annual price increases. These firms were able to hide their profits because, as Canadian subsidiaries of American corporations, they simply purchased parts and finished goods from the parent companies at inflated prices. Dr. Barber, who headed the investigation, stated: "It is clear that discriminatory pricing in the sales of tractors is still being practised against the Canadian farmer." He pointed out that identical tractor models are being sold in Britain 22-32% cheaper than in Canada.

Recently John Deere, Massey Ferguson and International Harvester began switching from the smaller 100 horsepower tractors to large 300 horsepower tractors. For these companies, the large tractors provide them with higher returns on their capital investments. But only the larger and wealthier farmers will be able to afford and efficiently use these tractors, and consequently will further increase the economic pressure on the majority of farmers.

The Canadian farmer has faced similar pressures from the powerful agricultural corporations. The pesticide, fertilizer, fuel, and transportation industries are all dominated by a handful of large corporations. Several government studies have exposed the common industry practice of price-setting, whereby the largest company is the price-leader and sets prices which in turn will be roughly matched by its smaller "competitors". For the corporations, this practice removes costly price competition and guarantees high profits. But for the farmer, it has meant steadily increasing prices from his suppliers, most of whom are in better organized and more powerful economic positions in the food business than he. As a result of these and other pressures, farmers have gone deeper into debt, especially in the last ten years. Since 1961, interest rates have more than doubled, and the total Canadian farm debt has risen from $1.8 billion to more than $5 billion. It's little wonder then that the average farm income today is less than $4,000 per year.

Smaller farmers have also begun to face competition from well financed "corporate farms". The development of large-scale farm technology coupled with the rise in retail food prices during the last few years has led a number of agricultural corporations to turn to farming themselves. Backed by huge assets, they develop massive farms and employ the most productive machinery in order to achieve the greatest returns. York Farms, for instance, a division of Canada Packers, has several 10,000 acre farms in South-Western Ontario which supply its canning and frozen vegetable plants with produce.

The rise of corporate farming, though widely acknowledged, is difficult to document mainly because the federal and provincial statistics agencies have not bothered to collect data on this relatively new development. However, Federal Farm Credit statistics have shown that in 1971, 2.9% of Canada's farms had 29% of total farm sales, while at the same time, 29.3% of the farms had only 2.5% of the sales. Clearly these figures demonstrate that there are real differences today between the average farm and the large corporate farming enterprise.

"I guess he didn't have time to freeze them or put them in cans."

The decline of family farming has been accelerated in some regions of Canada by the development of "contract" buying, whereby a local food processor contracts to buy all of a farmer's future crop at a fixed price. The historical tendency for farm prices to rise and fall sharply in successive years has been the main factor in attracting farmers to this arrangement with food processors, but in many ways it only contributes to the squeeze on the average farmer. The National Farmer's Union has pointed out that:

"The contracting by farmers of production at a fixed price prior to a growing season transfers to them the major risk of short crops or over supplies. If the crop is short, the processor is able to raise prices because his plant operates at less than capacity, enabling him to claim higher overhead costs."

The story of the potato farmers in the St. John Valley of New Brunswick provides a good example of the effects of corporate farming. The St. John Valley has long been famous for its potato crops as successive generations of Acadian farm families marketed their harvests in Central Canada and eastern United States. But in the last decade, fluctuating potato prices have caused real hardship for these Acadians. Their costs of production have frequently soared higher than New Brunswick potato prices, forcing many of them out of business. Those that survived did so by borrowing heavily to purchase new machinery and fertilizers in order to grow more. This consolidation has not provided the remaining farmers with much stability however.

The decline of Acadian farms is very much connected with the rise of McCain Foods Ltd., who market frozen french fries, a variety of frozen pies, and other processed foods. Originating in New Brunswick, the McCain brothers have reinvested their large Maritime profits to build new plants in Europe and Australia. The company's primary strength locally is its contract buying methods. Since McCain has wholly-owned subsidiaries producing farm machinery and fertilizers, it offers local farmers enough credit to purchase these items in return for signing a long-term contract to sell their potatoes exclusively to McCain. Once in debt to McCain, a farmer is likely to remain there. Many don't survive on its contracts and they, of course, have to turn over their farms to their wealthy creditor. Already McCain owns over 4,000 acres and presently controls another 20,000 acres by this method.

Government farm policies usually echo those advocated by business magazines. They rationalize the decline of Canadian farmers by claiming that most farms have been 'inefficient' and 'poorly managed'. Yet the falsity of this view is borne out by the fact that agricultural productivity has increased approximately 6% annually since the second World War, compared with 2½% for the rest of the economy. So it is not

continued on page 10

"ACTION"

continued from page 5

behind them. Its treatment of Laporte's death is lengthy and sentimental. Its conclusion that the October crisis was 'a sad and costly loss of innocence' is wishy washy.

But on the whole the film is excellent. It is sympathetic to Quebecois nationalism and critical of the use of the War Measures Act. It contains the famous footage of DeGaul's 'Vive le Quebec Libre' speech, Trudeau's 'Just Watch Me' interview, and the TV reading of the FLQ manifesto.

Action: the October Crisis is an important, historical documentary and every Canadian should see it.

Today

Daily newspaper workshops:
Discussions on the politics of the Daily and the commercial press at 7:30 pm today in Union room B26-27. All are welcome.

Afternoon Concert:
Chris Ertell, flute; Sandy Ulrich, piano; Colin Ryan, cello; Betsy Goldberg, harpsichord. Works by Rameau, Mozart and Martin. Strathcona Music Building, room C310 at 2 pm. Free.

Gamma Phi Beta Women's Fraternity:
Come to our "Believe it or not" dinner. All girls welcome. From 5:30 to 7 pm. At 475 Prince Arthur. Believe it or not—you might like us.

Circle K:
Meeting today in the Currie Gymnasium Conference. Hey you in residences, get involved in helping others!

English Department:
Film screening (free admission): Experimental animation films by Emshwiller, Vanderbeck, Larkin, Brakhage, Wees, McLaren. L32 from 3-5 pm.

WAA:
The great WAA Swim Marathon rages on. Currie and Weston pools at your disposal and convenience.

McGill for Farmworkers:
MTG. All welcome. 5 pm. Union 27.

History Department:
Prof. Ivan Deak will speak on "Doing Historical Research in East Central Europe." Arts Council room, 3:30 pm.

Motorcycle Club:
General meeting at 1 pm in Union B27.

MFS:
"Babes on Broadway" FDAA at 8 pm.

Alpha Gamma Delta:
Have lunch on us! 12-2 pm, 3563 University St., Apt. 10.

MCSS Choral Group:
Rehearsal for Cultural Week. 8 pm, RVC.

Student Services:
Identity Symposium—Ronald Beckman, Director of Research and Design Institute of Rhode Island will speak on "Architecture as a Social Change" at 12 pm in the Union ballroom. Films: "The House that Jack Built," at 2 pm in room 327; "The Ernie Game," at 2:10 pm in room 327; and "Man's Search for the Meaning of Life" (slide show) at 3:40 pm in room 327.

Debating Union:
Practice for fun and preparation for public and exhibition debates. 7 pm room B42.

Transcendental Meditation:
Introductory lecture in Leacock room 116 at 1 pm. Everyone welcome.

Kappa Alpha Theta Women's Fraternity:
We can't coax you to coffee but weed love to have you. We're down to earth. It's at 546 Milton, Apt. 2, from 3:30-5:30 pm for info: 288-6542.

Historical Society:
Meeting in L632 at 3 pm, to discuss course evaluation and other matters. All invited.

Gay McGill:
Open meeting for all interested. B46 at 8:15 pm.

What's What

SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR RECITES
The English dept. presents Barry Boys—renowned Shakespearian actor in "Speak the Speech"— a recital from the works of Shakespeare. Accompanied by Rebecca Pennys on harpsichord. Thursday February 6 at 8 pm in Redpath Hall. Tickets on sale now at Union box office. Students: $1; all others: $2.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Last day for tickets to Chinese New Year dinner. Eight exotic courses in Wong Kong Restaurant. Deadline: 6 pm. Members: $3. Non-members: $4. All welcome. For tickets, call Mike at 842-0921 or Erica at 844-7630.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY
The year of the women. Discover women's fraternities. Come for lunch 12-2, Feb. 5 & 6. Why not? 3563 University St., Apt. 10.

GAMMA PHI BETA WOMEN'S FRATERNITY
Presenting "Believe it or not" dinner. Come to 475 Prince Arthur from 5:30 to 7 pm, Feb. 5. Believe it or not you might like us!

THEATRE WORKSHOP
Interested and enthusiastic people are invited to join theatre workshop beginning Monday Feb. 10, at 8:30 pm at Molson Hall. Theatre games, and improvisation will be in store.

SAVOY SOCIETY
The following positions are still available for our production of "Pirates of Penzance." A stage manager, stage hands, lighting helpers, costumes, make-up, props & ushers. Please contact Alex at 733-9837 or leave a message in Savoy mailbox in Union office.

WOMEN'S UNION
Women artists interested in exhibiting their work during Women and Arts conference March 12-14 should leave their name and number in the Women's Union box in Students' Society. Work must be submitted before March 1. Call 849-0300 for details

EAST ASIAN STUDIES
Prof. H. Chao will speak on contemporary Chinese social conditions and the state of the news media in China. Friday, February 7 at 2 pm in SBB301.

McGILL OUTING CLUB
Night ski trip this Thursday, February 6 to Mont Tremblant. Bus leaves Roddick Gates at 5 pm. Ski equipment may be kept in Union 416 (open 9 am-4:45 pm) Tickets $5 at Union box office.

WAA INTRAMURAL ICE HOCKEY
Schedule for Wednesday, February 5: 7:30 Med vs. Arts & Sc; 8:15 Ed vs. P & OT; 9:00 Med vs. Management; 9:45 Ed vs. Res & Frats.

PHILIP BERRIGAN
Political activist Berrigan will speak on "The Plight of Political Prisoners in the USSR" on Thursday, February 6 at 8:30 pm in L132.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
Cultural Week exhibition of Chinese stamps and pictures in Redpath Library and a talk by Prof. H. Chao in Mandarin "We can go home now" Friday, February 7 at 8 pm in L29.

HELLENIC ASSOCIATION
Musical evening with refreshments Friday, February 7 at 6:30 pm in Arts 136. Everyone cordially invited.

STUDENTS ONLY
12 application or passport photos
$5.95 & Tax
Stanley Portrait Studios
1168 St. Catherine West
Montreal
Tel. 866-9387

Students Needing Alternate Goals
Common concerns of students who are returning to education after interruptions for work, marriage, etc. Discussions..... workshops..guest speakers
Meetings every Thursday 12:15 — 2:00 at the McGill Counselling Service, 522 Pine Ave. 392-5118.

Casino Night
Come meet the Phi Kap's Las Vegas on 3647 University
time: 8:00, Thurs., Feb. 6
Girls & refreshments provided

The Buying Club
calculators
radios
Persian rugs
watches
shirts
records
stereos
Atomic Skis
Nordica boots
typewriters
Drop in to:
3587 University
(cor. Prince Arthur)
Info: 392-3094

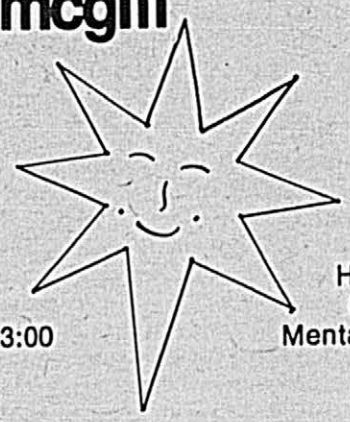
Old McGill '75
is expanding
and has positions for undergraduate and graduate students interested in book publishing

Editors—
functions: -to gather, evaluate and edit articles and other written materials.
qualifications: -interest in publishing
-interest in students and student life
-fluency in English or French
-to have about 3 hrs/wk to spare

Layout Artists—
functions: -to design page layouts incorporating photographs and written material
-to contribute to the overall design concept of the book
qualifications: -interest in publishing and in dealing with typesetters and printers
-to have about 3 hrs/wk to spare
-visual literacy

Salary— up to $0 tax free depending on experience
Benefits— free copy of Old McGill '75
glory and use of Old McGill office and facilities

If you feel you meet these qualifications come in for an interview and a cup of tea MWF between 1 and 2 or TTh between 12 and 1.

community volunteer mcgill

Union 411
392-8953
Mon.-Wed.: 1-3:00
Tues. 11-1:00
Hospitals
Children
Mental Health
Elderly

Opportunities For Youth

Application forms are now available at your Student Placement Office - Canada Manpower Centre.

1) Deadline: Must be mailed before midnight, February 21,1975.

2) Applicants are urged to contact their OFY Project Officer: Phyllis Aronoff at 270-4161, local 217 before submitting applications.

Canada Manpower Centre
762 Sherbrooke St. W.

Identity Symposium

UNIVERSITY CENTER - 3480 McTAVISH ST.

INFORMATION 392-5305

Program 12:00 to 2:00 pm

TODAY

Architecture as Social Change

.....Dr. Ronald Beckman

Director - Research & Design institute
(R.E.D.E.)
Providence, R.I.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6TH

"Ethnicity & Exploitation"

.....Dr. Marie-Andree Bertrand

Professor of Criminology
Ex-Commissioner of Le Dain Commission

Juanita Westmoreland-Traore

Lawyer, professor, University of Montreal

FRIDAY, FEB. 7TH

"Ascription in Identity Formation"

.....Dr. Edgar Z. Friedenberg

Psychologist
Educator, Author

AUDIO-VISUAL SHOWINGS DAILY 2:00 to 4:00 PM

Admission Free

Agribusiness

continued from page 8

poor management or inefficiency that has caused the squeeze on the Canadian farmer. While they receive less and less of the food dollar, rapid expansion and high profitability have characterized the growth of the large food processing and retailing conglomerates. This is the essence of agribusiness, and it is probably appropriate for us to turn to it now to understand the roots of the present food crisis.

Food processing

Not too many years ago there were numerous dairies, cheese plants, bakeries, flour mills and canning factories scattered all across the country, most of which were confined to their local markets. But the desire for greater profits in the competitive economic situation that existed then, led inevitably to expansion by the more ambitious firms. By expanding, a larger food processor could expect to reduce its costs through volume buying of ingredients and thereby underprice its competition. Gradually, this lessening of competition would enable the remaining few companies to have more control over their prices, and ultimately guarantee themselves desired rates of profit.

Today, the food processing industry is highly concentrated with only a handful of firms dominating the national market in certain types of food. An idea of the extent of concentration was provided by the federal government's Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs when it announced that 4 of Canada's 16 breakfast cereal manufacturers accounted for 95.3% of all shipments; 4 of 8 sugar refineries made 92.4% of that industry's shipments; the top 4 (of 10) vegetable oil millers accounted for 81.8% of total sales; and 14.2% of all flour miller's had 76.9%.

It's reasonable to assume that these figures, already six years old, would underestimate the level of monopolization in 1974. In each region of Canada there are fewer firms controlling the markets than the national figures would indicate. These figures also do not point out certain extraordinary cases of monopoly domination. Kraft, for instance, controls between 70 and 80% of Canada's cheese trade. Campbell's reportedly controls 80% of the North American soup market.

One major reason why food corporations turn to food additives is that they reduce costs. Soft drink manufacturers switched from sugar to cyclamates in the 1950's because cyclamates, a synthetic artificial sweetener, cost only 10% as much as sugar.

Advertising, of course, was one of the key factors enabling food corporations to peddle their new additive-laden foods. Through extensive use of the newspaper, billboard, radio and television advertising media, food corporations could both promote their new convenience food products and make their new brand names into household words. Kraft, for instance, spent $69 million in 1969 to expand and maintain their control of the cheese market. Coca-Cola, the world's leading soft drink company, spent $71 million in 1971 to push its artificially coloured, flavoured and sugar-saturated drinks!

Through advertising, the large food corporations have been able to lure people away from buying traditional food staples and towards the synthetic and highly processed foods that agribusiness has been developing each year. In fact, in the last twenty years, people have gradually eaten 25% fewer dairy products, vegetables and fruit while consuming 80% more sugary snacks and soft drinks.

The trend towards monopolization in the food industry has been a fundamental cause of escalating food prices. As a food company gains more control over its market, it has the increasing ability to set its own prices and to pass its costs on to the consumer. If it is vertically-integrated, it can inflate the costs of its wholly-owned suppliers, and simply pass them on to us. Nationwide advertising on television and other media, while crucial to food companies for market control, is also extremely expensive and it also contributes to the rising cost of food.

Sports

McGill on the rocks

Curling action

by the Godfather

The McGill girls curling team lost a match during the National Business Girls Playoffs last Sunday to Wentworth. What makes it so unusual is the fact that this is the first time I can recall ever seeing the girls lose in the last couple of years. Oh, they've been beaten before, but either the losses were unimportant, or the team was playing with less than their best lineup due to extenuating circumstances (remember last year's intercollegiate final?). Over the last four seasons, the squad had had lineup changes due to graduation and other reasons. But the quality of their team play has had a consistency unmatched by most other school curling teams.

So, you might say I was surprised when I arrived at the club to see McGill behind 10-5 after six ends. But they've come back before, and all of a sudden, the game started to turn around. The rink scored in each of the next three ends, making the score 10-8 with one end to go. In the tenth, skip Gail Beggs made a superb inturn draw around a guard to lie shot, frozen against a Wentworth stone in the four ft. circle. It was an impregnable situation! Wentworth's only logical play was to guard the last remaining opening, let McGill score one, and the game would be over. So, we had to hope that the Wentworth skip would try to hit it out instead, which was impossible, and leave the opening for Gail to have a shot at the tying point. No sooner said then done! Wentworth tried the impossible, and the result left McGill still counting one, only now, it was on the button, and Wentworth's shot was pushed to the eight ft. circle, so there was more room to make it this time. Come on team!

Well, Beggs wrecked on the guard, and the game was lost 10-9. But they're not out of the competition yet, since it's only their first loss. They'll be back!

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the men's league returned to action and the result after four rounds of play left Steve " the Quack" Ducat in first place with a 3-1 record, thanks to largely a pair of victories over "Miami" Bob Macdonald. Macdonald and Mike "Second Shot" Cohen are tied at 2-2 after splitting their matches, while the ZZZ is 1-3.

Flukes

Doug Clifford, third for Ducat's team, took over the skipping duties while Steve was out of town, and ran into unexpected opposition from Richard Bowser, subbing for the ZZZ, who was out of sight, and had sent Michel Zelnick in his place, to maintain the Daily's majority status on the team. After a tight opening, Clifford scored a three ender, and won the match 6-3.

At the same time, Macdonald was scoring an easy 7-2 win over the frustrated Cohen quartet. The big blow came in the first end. With Cohen lying 2 and guarded, Macdonald tried an inturn takeout. He was wide, but wicked off an outside guard and hit out one of Cohen's stones to lie 1. Mike tried to remove it, but was narrow and wrecked on another guard, exposing his remaining stone. Macdonald hit it out and stayed to count 3, and he never looked back.

Macdonald nearly made it two wins in a row, when he scored a three in the seventh end against Clifford to hold a two point lead going into the last end. But " the Cliff" made his last shot, a draw to the eight ft., to win the match by one point.

Meanwhile, the ZZZ rink decided not to stick around for their game against Cohen and co., so the match was defaulted. I wonder if it's his breath?

SHOT ROCKS: The final 2 rounds of the men's leaque will be played this week...all 4 rinks still have a chance to win, although Ducat has the best shot at present...the McGill Invitational Bonspiel, is presently in the planning stages... invitations to other school teams have already been sent.

Swimming meet

by Ivy Steinberg

On Saturday February 1st, McGill's co-ed swimming and diving team swept the Queen's Invitational. The ten schools involved were: Western, Ottawa, John Abbott, Guelph, Queen's, McGill, McMaster's, Ryerson, York, and RMC.

Down by 20 points going into the last event which was the men's team relay, McGill needed a first and third finish to win the meet. The stage was set for an exciting finish. Coach Trevor Stevens used what turned out to be the smartest strategy of the day, as he took Bob Kastings off the number one relay team and used him as the anchor man for the B team. The A team took first as was generally expected and all attention turned to Bob. As anchor man, he entered the water a full three-quarters of a length behind York. Showing what an exceptional swimmer he is, he swam the hundred in 47.3 seconds to touch out the York team.

Generally

All members of the teams swam exceptionally well to keep up their undefeated record. This is a tribute to their coaches Gerry Dubrule and Trevor Stevens.

Under the tutelage of Marilyn Staines, the divers turned in a tremendous showing. Their points contributed substantially to McGill's overall total. **RESULTS:** Bob Kastings was first in the 100 and 200 freestyle and second in the 200 individual medley. Chris Welch captured second in the 50 free, third in the 100 free and fourth in the 100 fly. George Bovell swam to a second in the 200 and 500 free, and third place showing in the 50... On the girls' ledger, it was Peg Delaney finishing third in the 200 individual medley and fifth in the back crawl. Vango Smith was fourth in the 200 free. **DIVING:** In a field of eleven Gordon French outdived them all as he placed first in the three meter event and second in the one meter event. His teammate Rob Hutchins was right behind him in the three meter event where he took second and in the one meter event where he was fourth. In the girls' class Kathy Layman was third in both one and three meter events out of a field of eight. Congratulations to all!

Squaws romped

by Tina Harmon

For the third time this season, McGill met Universite de Laval in women's varsity basketball. The result was predictable, with Laval winning by a score of 73-29. From a McGill standpoint, the first half of the game is hardly worth mentioning. It was marred by numerous Squaw turnovers, enabling Laval to net 39 points in comparison to a meager six by the McGill five.

The second half was considerably better for our team. Aside from some sloppy passing by both teams, causing continuous turnovers in the opening minutes of the third quarter, the play was fairly even.

McGill held the Laval team to only the initial shot on basket, preventing the second and third tries off rebounds, and answered each Laval score with two points of their own. Play continued evenly between the two teams until McGill had a defensive lapse near the end of the game, and allowed Laval to score eight unanswered points in less than a minute. That ended it all for McGill.

Too perfectionist

McGill seemed to concentrate on making the perfect pass in front of the Laval basket, rather than taking the shot. However, the McGill team that we saw on February 1st is a much better and more cohesive unit than the one that lost to Laval by a 67 point margin on November 30. This is a young team that should not be taken lightly. They have great potential and given a little experience, they should be battling the leaders for top honours next season.

NOTES: Leading scorers for McGill were Joyce Parkin—seven points, Debbie Wright and Rob Legault each with six. Big guns for Laval were Edith Boivin—22 points and Helene Samson—16 points... An honourable mention goes to McGill's Rob Legault. She came off the bench in the second half and sparked her team with some fine play, offensively and defensively. All her points were scored in the second half. One of the prettiest plays of the game occurred when McGill's Joyce Parkin and Joan Yeates broke in two-on-one on Laval. Result? The smoothest two points of the game... Some recent exhibition games; January 29 Carleton defeated McGill 45-34. High scorers were Gail Flaherty and Yolande Deschamps tallying eight points apiece for McGill. January 31 Guelph topped McGill 48-23. McGill's Brenda Walsh suffered a leg injury and we're wishing her a speedy recovery. St. Mary's netted 45 points to McGill's 20 on February 2nd.

Next McGill home league game is February 7th versus UQTR.

Harold Rosenberg

Hockey Super Squaw attacker shows good form, but no goal. This proved costly as the team lost a 7-6 squeeker to Loyola last week. The teams go at it again on Friday at 5 pm at the Winter Stadium. Word is male reporters will be permitted in dressing room immediately after game for locker room interviews.

the McGILL BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION presents

The Second Annual Charles Darwin Festival

Prizes For Just About Everything!!

EVENT	TIME	PLACE	DESCRIPTION
Feb. 5			
Opening Surprise	11:45 am	Lower Campus	If we told you it wouldn't be a surprise.
Algae Eating Contest	12-1:00 pm	Student Union 3480 McTavish Rms. 123 & 124	Algae, a primitive plant, sometimes inhabiting the sea as weed, will be cooked. Eat as much as you can in a 5 minute time limit. **Prizes for the winners. Try it, you'll like it.**
E. Coli Marathon	1-2:00 pm	Stewart Bio Building-Caf.	A new event this year. Stain, run, boil and enjoy it. Leave "team of four names" in Stewart N2/8. **Deadline for entry Feb.5, 11:00 am.**
Movie "Reefer Madness"	8-10:00pm	Stewart Bio. Building S1/3	Movie of hearsay on one of the most controversial plants known to man, **only 25 cents.**
Feb. 6			
Pipetting Contest	12-1:00 pm	Student Union 3480 McTavish Rms 123 & 124	Ever try pipetting concentrated sucrose solutions? **Try and win a prize.**
Biology Spread	1-2:00 pm	Student Union 3480 McTavish Rms. 123 & 124	Test your **Streaking** ability on a petri plate.
Feb. 7			
Guest Speaker Dr. Phil Gold Notable Cancer Researcher	3-4:00 pm	Stewart Bio. Building S1/3	You won't be disappointed. Look for news in the "Daily".
Charles Darwin Ski Expedition	6:30 pm (leaving)	McGill Student Union 3480 McTavish	$6.00-You get transportation to and from Mont Bromont, night ski pass, entertainment (with two live bands), after skiing and one beer. $4.00- You get all except the ski pass - Bring your own toboggan. $2.50- if you drive up, $2.50 will get you a ticket for a ski pass, after-ski entertainment, and a beer. All the above tickets must be bought before Feb. 7 by 4:00 pm at N2/8 Stewart. Buses leave from McGill student Union at 6:30 pm and return approximately at 2:00 am Feb 8.

Give yourself a break from the drab university life and join in the festivities. With your participation and cooperation this year's festival will be the best ever. For further information, see "Daily" ads & posters which will be distributed throughout the campus. **For any information on the ski trip, contact Mark Gans, 737-8794.** or drop by the MBSU office,